

360 -> 666

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1971

Established 1887

New Delhi Sees Lengthy Role in East Pakistan

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (NYT)—Indian officials say that their present feelings will have to keep their army in Bangladesh for months before conditions there are stable enough to remove it...

Decca Blocks Aid to Minorities

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (UPI)—India's envoy to the Bangladesh government here disclaimed any responsibility for several hundred thousand non-Muslims in East Pakistan...

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (NYT)—India's cabinet-level policy planning chief said the Decca government has a plan that food, medicine and other supplies would be provided...

Attorney Asks Modern Man Welcome Christ, Message

By Paul Hoffman

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI, in a Christmas message, pleaded yesterday for a modern man not to turn from Jesus and His message...

Man's Thwarted Drowning

STROB-BAUNEL, West Germany, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—The fired machine gun shots in a Christmas Eve to save a man from drowning by 200 fellow townspeople...



HOTEL JUMP—One guest making use of a mattress to help break fall after leaping from window of burning Korean hotel, as another guest prepares to do the same.

More Than 90 Missing, But Believed Safe

Toll Rises to 156 in Fire at Hotel in Seoul

SEOUL, Dec. 26.—The death toll rose to 156 today in an eight-hour fire that destroyed a 22-story luxury hotel in downtown Seoul yesterday. Investigators in Seoul said the fire started after the explosion of a propane gas burner in the coffee shop...

Pilgrims Brave Rain in Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Pilgrims and tourists yesterday celebrated Christmas in a driving rain in the town where Christ was born. Bad weather kept the crowds down, but a steady flow of tourists visited the Church of the Nativity...

Hanoi Claims 5 Downed 350 U.S. Planes Bomb N. Vietnam in 2 Days

SAIGON, Dec. 27, Monday (AP)—A U.S. strike force of 350 planes launched scores of raids against North Vietnam yesterday and renewed the attacks today in an around-the-clock bombing campaign. Radio Hanoi said "many" American planes had been shot down and five pilots captured...

Warning on POWs

The raids came less than 24 hours after Radio Hanoi warned in a broadcast that no American prisoners of war would be released "so long as U.S. warplanes continue to violate North Vietnam and the Nixon administration refuses to take the steps necessary to end the war."

Enemy Activity

The command described the targets only as "military targets in North Vietnam," and said they are being attacked "in reaction to enemy activity which imperils the diminishing U.S. forces currently in South Vietnam."

Hope Leaves Southeast Asia Without Red Reply on POWs

BANGKOK, Dec. 26 (AP)—American comedian Boh Hope and his troupe left Bangkok for Italy today without receiving word from North Vietnam on whether his proposal for a visit to Hanoi was approved.

Nixon Is Time's 'Man' of '71; Calls China Trip a Peace Bid

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—President Nixon said in an interview published today that he believed his planned trip to China was like going to the moon and would "make a greater contribution to the next generation, to peace in the world, than anything else we have done."

Nixon Sends GIs Yule Message

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—President Nixon, celebrating the holiday with his family at the White House, sent a Christmas message to U.S. servicemen saying in part, "For the first time in many years, this nation can see... before us a generation of peace for America."

Chevalier Weakening

PARIS, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—French entertainer Maurice Chevalier, 83, is growing progressively weaker, his doctors said tonight. A statement by the Necker Hospital, where he was taken on Dec. 13 with a serious kidney ailment, said: "The deterioration in the condition... is continuing slowly and becoming more pronounced."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Leaders Quit Cultural Group In Croatia as Purges Go On

BELGRADE, Dec. 26 (UPI)—The management of a cultural organization in Croatia said yesterday it had resigned, the victim of nationwide purges against nationalists.

Yugoslavia Easing Limits On U.S. Firms

By David A. Andelman NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—The Yugoslav government is prepared to allow select American corporations to own 50 percent or more of Yugoslav businesses established under joint venture arrangements as opposed to the maximum 49 percent foreign ownership now permitted.

The breakthrough, revealed by top Yugoslav economic sources in Washington and New York last week, indicates a major change in thinking among top-level Yugoslav financial experts in Belgrade, stimulated, apparently, by the serious trade deficit and inflation that have been plaguing the country.

Yugoslavia would thus become the first country in Eastern Europe to permit a majority ownership of its corporations by Western, particularly American, firms. "It is not a political decision," however, a Yugoslav spokesman cautioned. "It is purely economic."

Romania, by virtue of its more liberal foreign and investment policies, is expected to follow in taking similar steps. But the Romanian moves may be several years in the future, foreign investment experts indicated last week.

Yugoslavia is a member of the Council on Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) and also participates in a limited scale in some trading ventures with the European Economic Community.

The proposal was first broached, according to the Yugoslav sources, during a secret meeting held at Washington's Blair House in October between visiting Yugoslav President Tito, two of his top finance officials who were not identified and about a top dozen American businessmen and industrialists.

The meeting in Washington at the official guest house of the President was arranged by Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, who has been active recently in encouraging enlarged trade between the United States and Eastern European nations.

A spokesman for the Commerce Department confirmed that the meeting had taken place and that among those represented were several American corporations with interests in Yugoslavia and others that have expressed interest in investing there.

Firms Hesitant Until now, American corporations have been hesitant about investing heavily in major operations in Yugoslavia or indeed anywhere in Eastern Europe, although some large European companies, particularly Fiat and Simca, have extensive joint venture investments in Yugoslavia in automobile production plants.

Several of the American businessmen who were present at the meeting, but were not identified, reportedly told President Tito that, for psychological reasons, it would be far easier to convince American companies to participate in joint ventures in Yugoslavia if the American partners were permitted even 50 or 51 percent ownership.

The Yugoslav financial experts present at the meeting then replied that they understood the point the Americans were making and that "for these psychological reasons exceptions would be made in the future."

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various cities including ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.

whose activity could have led to "civil war." The central management board of the Matica Hrvatska cultural organization resigned after being accused of nationalism, the board announced in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia.

President Tito early this month accused Croatia's Communist leaders of being too lenient toward nationalism and what he called a "counter-revolution" that threatened the nation's unity.

The Croatian Communist party leaders resigned and President Tito told local Communist organizations to purge nationalists in their own regions in all the country—not only in Croatia.

President Tito told Yugoslavia he will not hesitate to use the army to crush nationalistic outbursts and keep the country united. The 79-year-old leader also told police and the courts to act more efficiently against nationalists.

He singled out the Matica Hrvatska organization as a main force of Croatian nationalism. The Matica Hrvatska, registered as an organization for promoting the cultural traditions of Croatia, was widely involved in anti-Yugoslav political activities, he said.

In a development today, Vladimir Maksimovic, president of the Yugoslav youth organization, said that teachers with nationalistic feelings should be dismissed from the nation's schools and universities.

Meanwhile, two persons were injured today when a bomb exploded in front of the Yugoslav airline JAT terminal in Belgrade. Miroslav Gobec, 67, lost both his arms and his seven-year-old granddaughter was injured in a leg. Mr. Miroslav had picked up a package left on the sidewalk. It was not known if the explosive was intended as a protest on the Croatia issue.

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Ulster Quiet For 2d Day Of Holidays

BELFAST, Dec. 26 (UPI)—The Christmas weekend was passing quietly today in Northern Ireland, with the only reported incidents the accidental triggering of a booby trap and scattered gunshots.

"We are hoping that it will stay this quiet for the rest of the holiday period," said a spokesman for the 12,000 British troops in the province to control violence.

The holiday will last through the observance of Boxing Day tomorrow.

The army spokesman said that a sniper had fired four shots at a school in Belfast's Ballymurphy area. No injuries were reported.

The army did not return the fire, the spokesman said, adding that the sniper had evaded troops seeking him.

British explosives experts said they had accidentally triggered a booby trap they found in an automobile in the Protestant area of College Park in Belfast.

The bomb disposal men tried to open the car by setting off a small explosive charge under the hood, but it detonated the booby trap inside.

"Fortunately, our men stood well back," the spokesman added. There were no injuries. Troops found 300 rounds of 7.62 ammunition in the car and in an abandoned house nearby.

Among few reported incidents of violence yesterday, an army spokesman said that soldiers in Belfast had fired at a sniper but missed and that a bomb had destroyed a parish school bus at Castlederg in County Tyrone. The blast smashed windows of the school but hurt no one.

Irish Republican Army suspects in three main internment camps staged a hunger strike and almost 1,000 Belfast residents marched in sympathy, the spokesman said.

The violence in Northern Ireland began two years ago in clashes between the province's Protestants and the Roman Catholic minority. This year, the IRA began a terrorist campaign aimed at ridding Northern Ireland with the Irish Republic.

French Communists Hold Talks in Hanoi TOKYO, Dec. 26 (AP)—North Vietnam's Communist party and the French Communist party today began talks on "matters of mutual interest" to the two parties, Radio Hanoi reported.

The radio said the meeting was held in Hanoi between Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese party Central Committee's political bureau member, and René Piquion, Central Committee political bureau member of the French party.

Israeli Envoy Killed SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Israel's ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Alexander Dothan, and his wife Rachel, died Saturday night in a traffic accident in which two other persons also lost their lives.



BLEAK OUTLOOK—A Pakistani mother and her child in a crowded refugee camp on the outskirts of Calcutta.

Indian Has 'Hands-Off Policy'

Official statement gave no date for the start of the inquiry, but said that it would be conducted behind closed doors and that the investigating panel would have to submit its findings to President Bhutto within three months.

The government's Radio Pakistan announced in several broadcasts today that the Bhutto administration had put five former state officials and bankers under house arrest, but the government later withdrew the announcement, without explanation.

Some executions of collaborators have already taken place, but most independent observers regard the scale of this violence so far as relatively minor, considering the wanton, wholesale killings of Bengalis during the Pakistani Army's occupation.

Nevertheless, it will take a drastic change in the Bangladesh social climate and a great deal of persuasion to reduce ethnic fears and hates.

One great stride forward, experts agree, would be the release of Sheikh Mujibur, considered the only leader with the qualities to command the attention of all Bengalis.

Singh Advice to Bhutto NEW DELHI, Dec. 26 (AP)—Foreign Minister Swaran Singh said yesterday that he has sympathy for President Bhutto but he advised the new Pakistani leader—installed after India's victory in a two-week war—to face the reality of an independent Bangladesh.

"We would welcome his coming to power as the government leader of West Pakistan if he sheds his role as martial-law administrator and reverts to democracy," Mr. Singh said.

However, the Indian added, if Mr. Bhutto "clings to the shadow of Bangladesh as part of Pakistan, he will be committing a grievous mistake and will prevent the restoration of normalcy to the subcontinent."

About 300 demonstrators protested outside the U.S. and Chinese Embassies in New Delhi yesterday, condemning what they called "the Nixon-Bhutto-Mao pact."

The demonstrators, including Tibetans and Buddhist monks, carried anti-American and anti-Chinese placards.

SAIGON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Two Christmas messages said to have been taped by captured American servicemen were broadcast yesterday by Radio Liberation, the clandestine radio station of the Viet Cong.

The new messages made a total of four so far this Christmas season, compared to about 30 last year. This year, unlike last, no messages have been broadcast from American pilots held in North Vietnam.

The two speakers heard yesterday were identified as Alfonso Ray Riaga (a phonetic spelling) and James Alexander Daly (also phonetic).

The broadcast said the men are being held in "a camp of detention for captured American servicemen in South Vietnam." Military sources say the camp probably is in North Vietnam.

The U.S. command said it has no record of either man. Mr. Riaga's message was addressed to John Riaga, of Belgrade, Calif., and Mr. Daly's to Mrs. Mary Daly, identified as his mother, of New York City.

As usual, the voices had American accents, but the messages were partly in stilted English, as if some of the sentences had been drafted by the Viet Cong themselves.

Delhi Readies Extended Role In E. Pakistan

Calls It Necessary For Stabilization

(Continued from Page 1)

the Indian Army and the civilian officials to discourage reprisals.

Mujibur's Role Bengal student leaders who were firebrands in the days before the Pakistani crackdown in the east and who became guerrilla heroes during the liberation struggle are refusing to turn to their arms. They say that they will not do so as long as Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the East Pakistani political leader, remains a prisoner in West Pakistan.

In an attempt to defuse the situation, Indian and Bangladeshi officials are trying to persuade the Mukt Bahini and other independent "freedom-fighter" bands to join a special, and temporary, national militia to maintain law and order and work on other reconstruction tasks.

Officials hope that the passage of time and the reopening of the universities will help cool and rechannel the emotions of the young activists. As a consequence of these passions, the Bangladesh leadership has announced that it will bring to trial and punish all those guilty of genocide and other war crimes. Several civilians who served in, or collaborated with, the puppet government set up by the Pakistani Army—including former East Pakistan Gov. A. M. Malik and eight members of his cabinet—were arrested Friday by the Dacca police and charged with war crimes.

It is hoped that selective punishment will forestall mass reprisals against collaborators and will encourage these minority groups to lay down their arms and try to merge into community life.

Large groups of Biharis have holed up in certain neighborhoods, afraid to venture out. Indian troops have thrown up a cordon of protection around some of these areas, and officials say that they will try to assure the Biharis of the government's policy of no mass reprisals.

Executions Downgraded Some executions of collaborators have already taken place, but most independent observers regard the scale of this violence so far as relatively minor, considering the wanton, wholesale killings of Bengalis during the Pakistani Army's occupation.

Nevertheless, it will take a drastic change in the Bangladesh social climate and a great deal of persuasion to reduce ethnic fears and hates.

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United Press International. CAPTURED—Plane hijacker Everett Leary Holt (right) with federal agent after arrest in Chicago Friday.

Hijacker Foiled at Chicago After \$300,000 Ransom Paid

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—A man who bungled a Christmas Eve attempt to hijack an airliner and escape with \$300,000 ransom was charged with air piracy yesterday. He will appear in court tomorrow.

Everett Leary Holt, 25, of Indianapolis, took over a Northwest Airlines Boeing-707 shortly after it left Minneapolis for Chicago and Miami with 29 passengers and six crew aboard.

He had boarded the plane carrying a pistol and a gaily-wrapped Christmas package which he said contained dynamite, but police said later it did not.

He put the pistol to the head of a stewardess and said: "There's enough dynamite in this bag to blow up the whole plane. Don't anybody be a hero. It isn't worth it."

He forced pilot Jim Mancini to circle Chicago's O'Hare Airport until two parachutes and \$300,000 were delivered to the field. The plane landed and Holt allowed 28 of the 35 passengers to leave.

But the six crew also managed to slip out and Holt was left at the end of a darkened runway with one unidentified hostage, the ransom money and parachutes and the aircraft—but with no one to fly it.

Five-Hour Drama Ringed by police and floodlights, Holt realized he had bungled the hijack and surrendered without a struggle, leaving the hostage unharmed. "The drama had lasted just over five hours."

One passenger, Joe Widman, 34, of Chicago, said he heard two shots during the flight, apparently fired by Holt to convince everyone he meant business. At various times he said he wanted the plane flown to Atlanta, Miami and Havana.

Holt, with blond hair reaching to his shoulders and wearing a leather headband, had apparently planned to emulate the successful ransom-hijacking of a North or Northwest plane in Nov. 24 over Washington state.

A mystery man, identified as D.B. Cooper and still at large, apparently successfully parachuted from a Northwest Boeing-727 over the Washington-Oregon area with \$200,000 in ransom.

Meet in Florida This Week. U.S. Ties to Western Europe Focus of Brandt-Nixon Talks

BONN, Dec. 26 (WP)—When Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany meets President Nixon at Key Biscayne, Fla. this week, the talks will center on finding ways to keep the alliance between the United States and Western Europe viable through the 1970s.

This is the subject that officials here say is uppermost in Mr. Brandt's mind. At a news conference last week, the chancellor said the question he would put to Mr. Nixon is: "How can we foster, secure and expand a partnership relationship between Western Europe and the United States?"

As Mr. Brandt indicated, he is interested more in a "meaningful dialogue" than in specific answers to problems. Sources here expect the talks to be relatively relaxed and unproductive of dramatic immediate results.

Among the specific subjects to be raised are relations with the Soviet bloc. Mr. Brandt will reassure Mr. Nixon once again that his policy of seeking better relations with the East does not mean a turning toward neutralism or a loosening of Bonn's anchor in the West. At the same time, he will be seeking West Germany's assurance that the U.S. commitment to defense remains strong.

Reductions in military forces will be another Brandt-Nixon topic. The West Germans have been told privately by Washington that Mr. Nixon will refuse to negotiate any bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union on the reduction of forces when he visits Moscow. Nevertheless, Mr. Brandt undoubtedly will want to hear this again.

In discussion of economic relations, Mr. Brandt will point out that a substantial percentage of the mark's competitive edge in international trade was sacrificed in the 1955 percent revaluation against the dollar and certainly will discuss the U.S. demand for trade preferences from the Common Market.

Israelis Study New Moves In Mideast

Jarring Will Renew Discussions in January

THE ISRAELI cabinet today discussed possible new moves in the Middle East conflict, but a government official said "no decision" was reached.

Cabinet secretary Michael Aronson said the discussion followed a report by Foreign Minister Abba Eban on recent American efforts to reactivate special UN envoy Gunnar Jarring's Middle East mission and reopen the Suez Canal under a Middle East settlement.

The cabinet adopted a wait-and-see attitude on this score, he said.

Mr. Eban stressed during the meeting that at this stage Israel is not called on to take any new initiative, either in contacts with the United States on the Jarring mission, or on the Jarring mission, Mr. Aronson said.

Eban told the cabinet Ambassador Jarring would resume his talks with Israeli and Egyptian representatives on the renewal of his mission in the middle of January, Mr. Aronson said.

"We first must hear what he has got to tell us," Mr. Aronson quoted Mr. Eban as saying.

Waiting on U.S. According to Mr. Aronson, Mr. Eban also told fellow ministers Israel is awaiting further clarifications from the United States before deciding whether to go along with Washington's efforts for an interim Middle East settlement and the reopening of the canal.

Prime Minister Golda Meir went on record Friday, saying Israel is willing to make major changes in its peace policy if no commitments are asked of it prior to negotiations.

The UN General Assembly recently adopted a resolution calling for an Israeli commitment to withdraw from all occupied Arab territory before the Jarring mission gets under way again.

According to political sources here, the United States contends Israel must soften its current Middle East stance to make possible the reopening of the Suez Canal.

Rabin's View Yesterday Israeli Ambassador to Washington Yisrael Rabin said Egypt appears willing to give another chance to Middle East peace-finding efforts.

"The feeling in the United States is that Egypt has not yet despaired of prospects for a peaceful solution of the conflict," Mr. Rabin said in a telephone interview broadcast by Israel radio.

The Israeli cabinet today also discussed contingency plans to handle a bumper crop of immigrants, most of them from the Soviet Union, in 1972, an official announcement said.

The cabinet held a detailed discussion on the assumption that the number of immigrants in that year will exceed the original estimate by approximately 20,000 arrivals, the announcement said.

Political sources said the original estimate mentioned 45,000 new arrivals in 1972, a little more than their total this year.

Immigration from the Soviet Union this year totaled 12,000 persons, 3,000 of them in December, Jewish Agency chairman Arye Dvishov told a recent Labor party meeting.

Waldheim Would Help TEL AVIV, Dec. 26 (AP)—Kurt Waldheim, the new UN Secretary-General, told Israeli state radio today that Israel will accept his proposal for a peaceful solution to the Mideast conflict should be sought on the basis of the November, 1957, Security Council resolution.

In an interview from New York, Mr. Waldheim said, "It is obvious I am ready to help" Mr. Jarring implement the resolution.

The document calls for an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory in exchange for a permanent peace agreement.

Asked his opinion of the state of the indirect negotiations between Jarring, Mr. Waldheim answered: "Since becoming secretary-general, I have ceased to have personal opinions."

Arab Ministers To Study Summit CAIRO, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Arab foreign ministers will meet here tomorrow to decide whether to call a summit conference to prepare a joint strategy in case of war with Israel.

It will be the second high-level meeting of Arab League ministers within a month as President Anwar Sadat's "year of decision" draws to a close.

Sayed, Nofal, the league's assistant secretary-general, said that if the ministers decide to convene a summit conference, it will be held in Cairo and will fix a date and place.

Riad Is Said to Plan Visit to Peking Soon OAHAI, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad will pay his first official visit to China late in January or early in February, the newspaper Al-Ahram said yesterday.

Mr. Riad discussed the trip with the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, the paper said, adding that the date will be decided soon.

estoril SUN AND FUN THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND! This fabulous holiday spot has everything—pure air, magnificent beaches, superb hotels, typical restaurants, all sports, beautiful gardens, a luxurious casino with fabulous shows, roulette and slot machines, nightclubs... plus year-round sunshine!

estoril LET US TELL YOU MORE... JUNTA DE TURISMO, ESTORIL, PORTUGAL.

Reluctance in Congress

Nixon Aides Call for Powers to Block Transport Strikes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Nixon administration aides called Congress for its "reluctance to give the stronger emergency powers to prevent strikes in the transportation industry."

Mindszenty Is Grateful for U.S. Refuge

BURG, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Hungarian Cardinal Mindszenty, the Roman Catholic primate of Hungary, said in a statement published today that he would always be grateful to America for its help in his flight from Hungary.

Leaders Mark Mile Without Visits to East

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Bertrand Russell, the British philosopher, observed his sixth Christmas yesterday by passing through the wall between East and West Germany.

Days of Jewish Strikes

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (UPI)—In eight cities and in a main prison camp, Jews observed their first anniversary of the liberation from the Nazis.

Leftist Newsman Meets Secretly With Kissinger

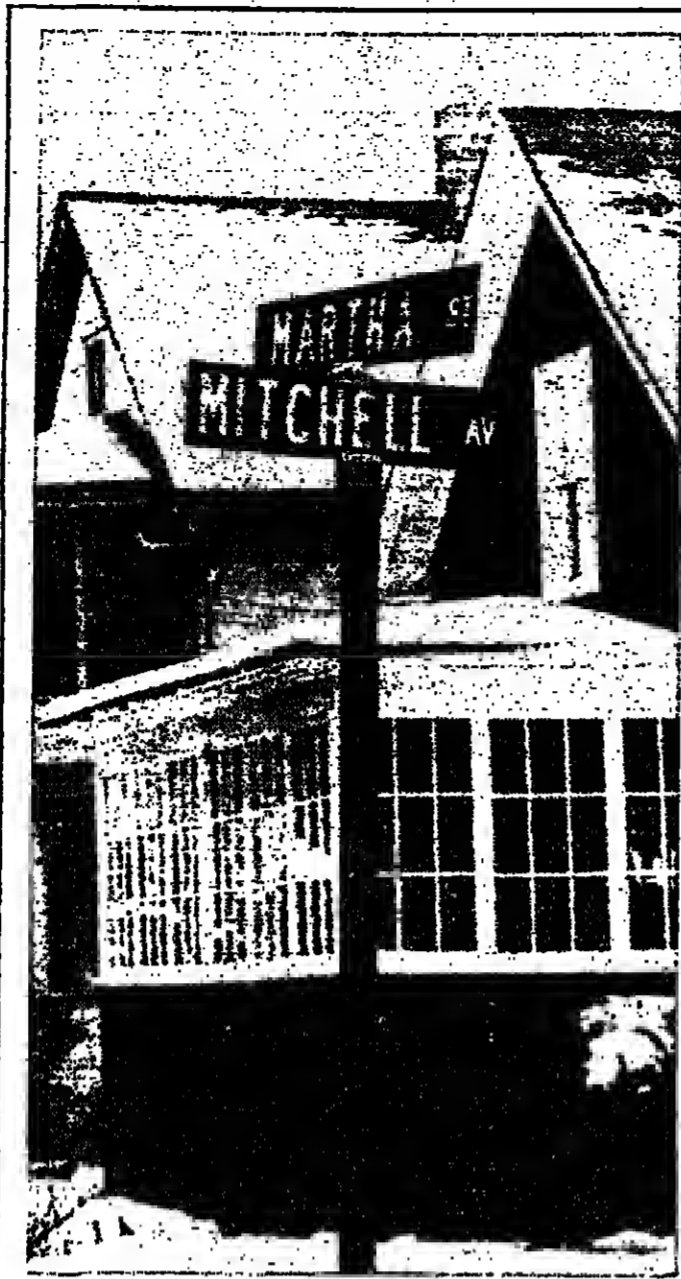
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A leftist newsman, who has been in contact with North Vietnamese and Chinese Communist officials, held a secret meeting in mid-October with President Nixon's national security adviser, Henry Kissinger.

Transatlantic Graft Is in Holland

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26 (AP)—A 24-year-old Dutchman was reported to have been indicted for a transatlantic kidney transplant performed in the Netherlands.

Deported by Greece, Held in N.Y. on Drugs

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—John Robert Moore, an American pilot, was deported from Greece for allegedly flying 1,428 pounds of hashish into that country.



A NICE NEIGHBORHOOD—Many famous people have had a street named after them after gaining fame, but the city fathers in Binghamton, N.Y., tagged these two long before Martha Mitchell, wife of the U.S. attorney general, became such a national figure.

O'Brien Tells Democrats They Have a Chance to Win

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Democratic national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien has told his party in a year-end report that it may narrowly succeed in toppling Richard Nixon from the presidency next year.

Doctor to Nixon: Exercise More

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Missolini Tomb Bombed

FREDDAPPIO, Italy, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A bomb exploded outside the tomb of Benito Mussolini before dawn Christmas Day, tearing the door from the mausoleum.

J. W. Ehrlich, 71, Defended Murder Suspects in 105 Cases

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26 (UPI)—J. W. Ehrlich, 71, the San Francisco criminal lawyer whose courtroom skills and colorful career were portrayed in "Sam Benedict," a television series, died in his sleep, apparently of a heart attack, Friday.

U.S. Management Blamed For Bungled Peru Highway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Mismanagement by two American engineering companies and inadequate supervision by U.S. officials were among the factors that led to the failure of a U.S. project to build a 145-mile highway in Peru.

Airliner Crushes Small Plane at Vienna Airport

VIENNA, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A man was burned to death in the cockpit of his plane today when a Swissair DC-9 rammed and destroyed his aircraft on a runway at Vienna airport, police said.

Fla. Felony Law On Sex Offenses Voided by Court

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—The State Supreme Court has struck down Florida's 103-year-old law making felonies of homosexuality and other "crimes against nature."

Army, Volunteers Search for Plane Missing in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Army units and civilian volunteers searched today for a Peruvian Air Force turboprop carrying 22 persons which disappeared on a flight over the Andes mountains Friday and was presumed to have crashed.

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Jake Ehrlich in 1961.

in the audience shouted "Sternberger for President!" and the audience took up the cry. Mrs. Sternberger, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati School of Social Work, also served as executive secretary of the National Council of Jewish Women.

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Drill Melts Way Through Solid Rock

Thermal Device Bores At 30 Inches an Hour

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A boring device that can melt its way through granite at 30 inches an hour has been developed by the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

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Airliner Crushes Small Plane at Vienna Airport

VIENNA, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A man was burned to death in the cockpit of his plane today when a Swissair DC-9 rammed and destroyed his aircraft on a runway at Vienna airport, police said.

Fla. Felony Law On Sex Offenses Voided by Court

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 26 (AP)—The State Supreme Court has struck down Florida's 103-year-old law making felonies of homosexuality and other "crimes against nature."

Army, Volunteers Search for Plane Missing in Peru

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 26 (UPI)—Army units and civilian volunteers searched today for a Peruvian Air Force turboprop carrying 22 persons which disappeared on a flight over the Andes mountains Friday and was presumed to have crashed.

Doctor to Nixon: Exercise More

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (Reuters)—President Nixon's personal physician has expressed concern that the President is working too hard and said his lack of exercise could lead to heart trouble or ulcers.

Missolini Tomb Bombed

FREDDAPPIO, Italy, Dec. 26 (UPI)—A bomb exploded outside the tomb of Benito Mussolini before dawn Christmas Day, tearing the door from the mausoleum.

Advertisement for diamonds: 'FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM the DIAMOND for you This Xmas'. Includes text about diamond quality and contact information for International Diamond Sales.

Advertisement for Prohibition: 'PROHIBITION... Henry VIII and his plane... 107 QUENTIN BAUGHMAN 43-07'.

Advertisement for Paris Amusements: 'PARIS AMUSEMENTS... Oh! Calcutta! ELYSEE-MONTMARTRE'.

Advertisement for Lido: 'WORLD FAMOUS LIDO... 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200'.

The War Is Ended, But...

The fighting between India and Pakistan has stopped, and there seems little likelihood that it will be resumed now. But the tensions that gave rise to the war, the hard conditions of life on the subcontinent, and a multitude of opportunities for friction remain. The situation has been compared to the Middle Eastern war of 1967—a brisk, temporarily decisive military campaign, followed by months and years of something less than war and much less than peace.

There are problems in southern Asia, however, that require solution—or at least amelioration—in a much shorter period. It may be that India and Pakistan could glower at one another across their frontiers indefinitely, much as the Israelis and Arabs have done. But the 1967 war did not bring the same sharp challenges to the governments involved that the 1971 war has done. True, the Mid-Eastern refugee question (left unresolved since 1948) bears some resemblance to that of the refugees from East Pakistan. Both place heavy strains on the host nation and on that to which they hope to return.

Nevertheless, the scale of the present refugee crisis in India and Bangladesh is astronomical. Unlike the Palestinians, those who fled East Pakistan do have a homeland awaiting them in Bangladesh. The great unknown does not concern politics in the broad international sense, but the more restricted, yet still extremely difficult task of creating a viable government out of something very close to chaos, with no sound economic base.

Then there is Pakistan, which itself has undergone a revolution—bloodless as yet—and which must create new institutions at home and make new adjustments abroad.

In the latter area, virtually the only card held by the government of President Bhutto seems to be its possession of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, head of the Awami League and putative leader of Bangladesh. Mrs. Gandhi laid enormous stress on the release of Sheikh Mujibur in her negotiations before the war, but it is doubtful whether one man looms quite so large in Indian considerations now.

Perhaps Mr. Bhutto hopes that, with the sheikh's assistance, he can patch up some sort of association with Bangladesh and so blunt the worst wounds to Pakistani pride. But by the time the Bengalis finish taking revenge for the brutal West Pakistani attempt to suppress their secessionist movement, it is unlikely any basis for association will remain.

As for the outside powers, their role could be even more restricted than in the Arab-Israeli conflict. With Pakistan halved, there is no balance of force that could practically be restored in the subcontinent, as the Soviet Union restored it in the Middle East with vast armaments after the Arab defeat. India is acutely sensitive to any suggestion of control through aid programs, whether by the Soviet Union or the United States. The United Nations has been defied, and is powerless under the circumstances. Even purely humanitarian aid must be hampered until the creation of some organs of government in Bangladesh through which it can be channeled. There will, of course, be great arguments in the world's chancelleries about recognition and other diplomatic considerations. But for the moment, the fate of the subcontinent rests upon the efforts of three populous, poverty-stricken nations to meet some bare essentials of governing themselves—and eating.

Italy: No Cause for Elation

There is little cause for elation in the fact that Italy's electoral college has finally been able to choose the sixth president of the republic—though it is no reflection on Giovanni Leone to put it that way. Sen. Leone lacks the national stature of Enrico de Nicola and Luigi Einaudi, the first two presidents after Italy voted out the monarchy in 1946, but he measures up well to his three immediate predecessors.

A distinguished lawyer and professor, a veteran of both houses of parliament with a long tenure as president of the Chamber of Deputies and an interim-premier on two occasions, Mr. Leone has impressive qualifications for the presidency. He belongs to no faction of the Christian Democrats and thus is able on occasion to coax a measure of unity out of that divided party.

Yet, the fact is that—after falling in their die-hard effort to elect Amintore Fanfani—the Christian Democrats turned to Mr. Leone mostly because nobody has anything against him and he could command the needed supplementary support from other democratic forces. He does seem, despite some claims to the contrary, to have won without the votes of either extreme in Italy—an important achievement at a time when the Fascists had supposedly made gains with a "law-and-order" appeal and the Communists were trying openly to lure the Christian Democrats into at least a limited collaboration.

Again, 'Rolling Thunder'

Escalation of American bombing of North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in recent days flies in the face of administration promises that the United States is withdrawing from a combat role. The Demilitarized Zone has become a phantom; American fighter-bombers are ranging closer to Hanoi in operations that call up memories of the heavy air war of the past. The risks are formidable—for the engaged fliers and for the chances of peace.

It is folly to believe that Air Force and Navy crews can fly with impunity or achieve an old dream of victory—or Vietnamization—through bombardment. Although the casualties have diminished on the ground and in the air, a shock of recognition has followed confirmation that four jets have been shot down over northern Laos by MiGs and missiles. Fortunately, some of the fliers have been rescued but others are missing or captured.

These dangerous missions grow out of the concept of "protective reaction" strikes against missile installations that fire back at unarmed reconnaissance planes. But more than reconnaissance is involved in the steady buildup of sorties this year. "Reinforced

Nevertheless, the marathon election, carried live on television through 15 days and 23 ballots, helped discredit Italy's democratic machinery when it was already in crisis. It dramatized the disarray in Christian Democratic ranks, but also the zeal of the Catholic party to regain the presidency in addition to the premiership. This ambition helped drive the Socialist party back into its old alliance with the Communists.

Early in the new year there will have to be an effort to rebuild ties between Christian Democrats and Socialists. The present center-left coalition seems the only viable governing formula at least until 1973. A protracted crisis appears certain when Premier Colombo's government submits its resignation to the new president, as the constitution requires.

Also looming in 1972 is a fight over a referendum, sought by militant Catholics, to repeal the 1970 divorce law. This could revive old religious hostilities and force the Christian Democrats into unwilling alliance with the Fascists—and against all the so-called "lay" forces of Italian politics.

The problems just ahead will require all of President-elect Leone's skills in negotiating and conciliating, and a high order of national leadership as well.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

December 27, 1896
BALTIMORE—More than a score of years ago Jules Verne wrote his famous novel, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." As everyone knows, it was a story of a mysterious submarine boat capable of floating on the surface and of sinking and rising at will. It was the Nautilus. Now, Mr. Jules Verne has been eclipsed and fiction has actually become reality. The Holland submarine torpedo boat being built for the U.S. Navy is almost completed and a new era in naval warfare is about to begin.

December 27, 1921
PHILADELPHIA—No intention of working for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the use of tobacco is held by the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Miss Anna Gordon, the national president, declared today: "We have decided not to try to prohibit the use of tobacco at present. We already have introduced into public schools courses showing the injurious effect of nicotine on the human system." Without saying so, it seems WCTU wants to stay on alcohol for the moment.



Pompidou III: Pragmatist

By C. L. Subberger

PARIS.—Georges Pompidou appeals to the less flamboyant side of the French character, which stresses pragmatism over panache. In this respect he relates historically to such chiefs of state as Henry of Navarre and Louis-Philippe, renowned for common sense, to say nothing of many subsequent presidents. One might call him an intellectual René Coty. Coty was the last president before the Gaullist regime.

As a pragmatist, Pompidou is a less dramatic figure than Charles de Gaulle who is more closely linked to that other strain in the national character, a strain that produced Napoleon, Lamartine, or even de Gaulle's friend Malraux. The pragmatic type of leader prefers prosperity over prestige for France; the poetic type, perhaps, the reverse.

Because of this modest kind of leadership Pompidou managed to destroy the monetary logjam that was increasingly blocking relationships between the United States and Europe and threatening to dissolve friendship into depression and trade war. When speaking with Nixon at the scores, where the initial break was accomplished, he could speak for "Europe" in a way never achieved by his great predecessor, de Gaulle.

The reason is that Pompidou has deliberately reduced the scope of French aspirations and no longer seeks to intrude France as a global force in distant areas such as Quebec or Indochina. For Pompidou it is not a question of renouncing France's world role but of limiting it. This was recently emphasized by Paris's deliberate avoidance of publicly irritating either the Indians or the Pakistanis.

Position Remains

Pompidou feels that France in no way renounces its moral position everywhere but simply acknowledges it hasn't the strength to insist on what is right or wrong in certain areas. It doesn't have the means to act everywhere and therefore prefers to concentrate its political strength and influence on Europe.

Pompidou, Nixon

Although I am perfectly willing to admit that President Pompidou never wished to, as C. L. Subberger so aptly put it, "Rowler is President Nixon dans la forine," no one can doubt that the state and resiliency of "la pièce à parts" (though) must have been the foremost subject of discussion during the two gentlemen's Asorey meeting.

JEAN-JACQUES FERRIER, Nimes, France.

Nuanced

The editorial page of Dec. 11-12 had three articles. The first, by James Reston, spoke of the fact that the United States is so powerful and big that unknowingly it plays a large part in the life of other countries. The second, by Anthony Lewis, was a moral condemnation of the United States in the Indian subcontinent conflict. The third, by Peter Grose, was an Israeli analysis of the same conflict, with the conclusion that the ambivalence shown by the U.S. would be regretted if war broke out in their region.

These commentaries reflect the American dilemma of always being trapped between our moral and pragmatic ideas, our self-

excluded from potential use in any renewed hostilities with Israel—though Libya is now federated with two of Israel's neighbors, Syria and Egypt. The French have taken pains to quietly remind the Libyans of this restriction.

The reason for the French aircraft sale to Libya and, indeed, the motivating force of French policy in that country is to keep Soviet influence from intruding and thereby expanding westward in the Mediterranean. This continues to be one of Pompidou's cardinal policies, which by now is understood and endorsed in both London and Washington.

It is not simply a matter of chauvinism or selfish French interests in the arms trade. Recently when French military leaders learned Libya was about to purchase some British torpedo boats and urged that France bid competitively, Pompidou replied that he couldn't care less where Libya bought them—so long as it was from the West.

Pompidou definitely does not favor any effort at this time to renew diplomatic initiatives by the so-called Big Four—Russia, America, Britain, France—for a permanent Middle East settlement. Such an initiative had previously been one of the Fifth Republic's favorite projects.

He realizes it is useless to make any such attempt unless the United States and the Soviet Union are first in accord—which is far from being the case. Moreover, he isn't sure whether China's admission to the United Nations may not have outmoded the Big-Four framework of approach.

There has been no dramatic change in French policy concerning Middle East arms sales. The embargo on weapons exports to Israel continues but seems somewhat less bleakly rigid. At the same time Israel has yielded its claims to the Mirage planes bought here but never received and is now negotiating terms for setting its money back.

The other big area involved is Libya which ordered well over a hundred Mirages from France. However, these are specifically

Letters

Obvious Way

One obvious way to accomplish that is to back Hanoi's veteran regiments on the Plaine des Jarras region in Laos. Although the invading Communist army has annually seized the plain every dry season, the bloody attacks of the last two weeks have reached a new high in intensity. The North Vietnamese have brought up heavier artillery and more firepower than ever before. Furthermore, their attack has come earlier in the dry season than last year.

Flame Burning

Unable to mount a serious offensive in South Vietnam, Hanoi is doing the next best thing to keep the anti-war flame burning in the United States by escalating the war in Laos and Cambodia.

Position Remains

With U.S. war dead down to less than 10 a week, the Communists are fast losing one of their most formidable assets over the last 10 years in the Vietnam war: an energetic and effective peace movement in America.

Letters

Whether the current offensive is intended to overrun Long Tieng, headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao's guerrilla army of Mao

For a Doubting U.S. 'Peace in the Heart'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In his Christmas message to the American people, President Nixon said this was a time for reflection—and spoke of "that special grace that makes this a time of giving and forgiving—a time of goodwill when we know the true peace that lodges in the heart. As we work toward peace in the world, let us do so both inspired and strengthened by this peace in the heart."

It is a noble sentiment, but "peace in the heart" is one thing the American people do not have at the end of 1971. We are still, as Mr. Lincoln said, "destitute of faith but terrified of skepticism," rich, well-favored, decent and generous, but without "peace in the heart."

There is in this country today, unless I see it wrong, more equality, more people at work under favorable conditions than ever before in the history of the republic, more progress at the fringes of life than at any other time, but at the core and heart of life there is great uncertainty, self-doubt and even self-hate.

If this is true, where lies the explanation? It lies, I think, in a paradox: in the failure of success. Adversity we have conquered with perseverance, but prosperity has been too much for us. The old gods may have faded, but the "bitch goddess" success was no substitute.

Lewis Rebuked

Not so long ago, Vernon Parrington could rebuke Sinclair Lewis for sneering at the middle-class values of the small American towns. "A rich and abundant life, motivated by a fine sense of ethical responsibility and explained by a democratic public school, is, in sober fact," said Parrington, "the distinguishing characteristic of America that sets our country apart from all other lands in Western civilization."

Where else has the industrial revolution been brought so completely and happily under domination to the democratic idea, or been so smothered by ethical values? Here it has scarified its wealth among the plain people with a homelike hand, until the poorest family enjoys its nickel-plated plumbing, its silver, its telephone, its radio... and all the thousand aids to comfort and intelligence which a few generations ago were denied kings."

This was the popular assumption and maybe the fatal fallacy of American materialism: that when our machines and our power "scattered wealth among the plain people," everybody would live like kings, and in a way this is precisely what happened for now a great many people not only live like kings, but are as unhappy as kings.

When that remarkable Frenchman, Jacques Maritain, was in the United States, he wrote that "the supreme value in the American scale of values is goodness, human reliability, goodwill, devotion and helpfulness," but while there is still a lot of this around, it is precisely the erosion of these

qualities which helps explain so many of the divisions in our national life and in our family lives and the decline in the essential services of modern living.

On the larger scale of world politics, it is difficult to find anything in the history of nations to match the generosity of the United States in rebuilding both Allied and enemy nations after the last world war, and yet equally difficult to explain the widespread indifference in this country toward the butchery of human life in Pakistan since last March or the killing that still goes on in Vietnam now, after 25 long years of warfare in that wretched country.

Still, there are some things to add to these morbid reflections. Mistakes of policy can be corrected. I sometimes think, as Justice Cardozo once remarked, "that we carry ourselves overmuch about the enduring consequences of our errors. They may work a little confusion for a time. In the end they will be modified or corrected or their teaching ignored. The future takes care of these things."

It does not seem to me that I can still count on what John Lord O'Brien calls the irresistible moral force of conscience and count also on a government that follows "a strong and central role of simple fairness." And fortunately there is some evidence around that the conscience of the nation still exists.

In fact, one reason why there is so little peace in the heart of America at the end of 1971 is that a great many people are finally facing the moral dilemma of power, materialism and war, which were being evaded or ignored just a few short years ago.

They are challenging many old assumptions about the rights of governments to make war and the production of anything regardless of what it does to the human condition, and the relations between men and women, employers and employees, yes, and even the relations between the church and the individual and the highly advertised satisfactions of the secular life.

Dulles's Doubts

Even John Foster Dulles, who did so much to expand American military power and extend American political commitments from Europe to Vietnam, went to his grave wondering if material power was the answer.

"We have lost the connection between our religious faith and our practices..." he wrote. "We no longer see that our faith is relevant to modern conditions. We are in a dilemma and it is a grave dilemma. Because we have not solved it, our spiritual influence in the world has waned and we are led down to the area that we can reach and influence by material things—guns and goods..."

Keep the boat steady, the man said to Jim Hawkins in the storm in Stevenson's "Kidnapped." How can I keep it steady, replied the lad, when I'm not steady inside.

The Meaning of Laos

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Behind North Vietnam's vast and bloody winter offensive in the Plaine des Jarras region of Laos is the clear intent of undermining President Nixon's February trip to Communist China.

There are, to be sure, additional explanations. But as viewed by analysts here, Hanoi wants to send another strong signal to Peking that Hanoi looks with great suspicion and some fear on the Nixon visit.

Moreover, that intent is believed to be matched in Moscow, whose ties to Hanoi are closer than generally realized and are getting yet closer. Soviet shipments of arms, food and transport to Hanoi are now at their highest point in several years. Experts inside the Nixon administration believe the Soviet bloc accounts for at least 80 percent of all outside aid received by Hanoi.

And the Russians also share Hanoi's diplomatic goals. One of Moscow's major purposes in world power politics is to create tension between the Chinese and Americans on the eve of Mr. Nixon's historic mission to Peking.

This meshes with the Soviet triumph in the Indian subcontinent where Moscow dealt a savage blow to the prestige of both China and the United States by all-out support of India's military triumph over Pakistan, which was backed noisily but ineffectually by the United States and China. Now, the Kremlin appears to be pressing its fortunes harder in Indochina.

Obvious Way

One obvious way to accomplish that is to back Hanoi's veteran regiments on the Plaine des Jarras region in Laos. Although the invading Communist army has annually seized the plain every dry season, the bloody attacks of the last two weeks have reached a new high in intensity. The North Vietnamese have brought up heavier artillery and more firepower than ever before. Furthermore, their attack has come earlier in the dry season than last year.

Whether the current offensive is intended to overrun Long Tieng, headquarters of Gen. Vang Pao's guerrilla army of Mao

tribesmen or stop short is still uncertain. But given the new offensive capability of the North Vietnamese, there is no doubt here that a sweep as far south as the plain as Hanoi wants is within Communist capabilities.

This military pressure on Laos is matched by North Vietnamese military action to the south in Cambodia. With four trained divisions there, the North Vietnamese are believed by some analysts to be capable of investing Phnom Penh, the beleaguered capital. But, just as in Laos, there are differences of opinion whether the concrete purpose is to keep advancing or simply to occupy threatening positions in a war of nerves.

The hope in Moscow and Hanoi of spitting President Nixon's trip to Peking is, however, not the only explanation of Hanoi's military offensives in Laos and Cambodia. Another, quite different, reason is the fact that South Vietnam is beyond Hanoi's reach for the present.

With U.S. war dead down to less than 10 a week, the Communists are fast losing one of their most formidable assets over the last 10 years in the Vietnam war: an energetic and effective peace movement in America.

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bodies. With four U.S. jets downed over the Dec. 17-18 sweep (one of which was out of fuel) and with headlines portraying its military advances outside South Vietnam's borders, the North Vietnamese are desperately trying to energize the anti-war movement on the theory, quite correct, that the protesters invariably blame the United States for Communist-caused bloodshed.

For President Nixon, these developments pose a serious political hazard. If he responds to the Communist offensive by stepped-up U.S. bombing or even a renewal of bombing in North Vietnam itself, he might be discredited to Peking.

But if the offensive continues, he will arrive in Peking in a weakened bargaining position from which both Moscow and the Chinese will profit. Such are the perils of the course of summitry on which Mr. Nixon has embarked.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

ملیہ ایڈیشن

السلامة

For a Doubtless
Success in the
By James R. ...

Air War Indochina Entered New Stage

Craig R. Whitney
(NYT).—North Viet-
nam challenge to U.S. air
power signaled a new
stage in the Vietnam
war. President Nixon's air
war in Indochina.
Nixon said at a news con-
ference in Washington last month
the United States had to
use its air power in
the two main reasons:
to keep the North Vietnamese
from negotiating settlement
of the war and bring Ameri-
can troops home; and to
keep 180,000 U.S. troops left
in Vietnam. He said the intensity
of the war would depend heav-
ily on the North Vietnam-
ese supply trails in
the battlefield.
The North Viet-
nam showed they could
mount a strong
offensive in northern Laos
with G-21 fighters beyond
the range of U.S. fighters
to challenge war-
planes for the first
time since the shooting was
strategic. The North
Vietnam again in Communist
Laos. The North Viet-
nam jets were lost, and four
American prisoners of war
were taken. Four others were
probably dead.
The North Viet-
nam said this weekend,
it "many" U.S. planes
downed and five pilots

in a conference in Wash-
ington Thursday, Secretary of
State Rogers described
the air activity as "a
new stage in the Vietnam
war program." He said
the North Viet-
nam would continue their
attacks against enemy positions
in Cambodia during 1972
in the North Vietnamese
in those areas.
The North Viet-
nam's supersonic
jets and F-4E Thunder-
bolts and the slower B-52 Stratofor-
tresses had unchallenged suc-
cess in Laos until
last week. But
the North Viet-
nam began using surface-
to-air missiles on their
borders, downing two
U.S. planes this month.
The North Viet-
nam keep doing the same
thing, after day, and we're
not an ingenious enemy,"
Rogers said in Wash-
ington. The Americans
are that the MIGs had
more active, but the
action over northern
Laos was a surprise.
Four U.S. planes were
downed over the Laos-
Cambodia border by a MIG,
and an evasive action over
Laos and ran out of
one was lost to ground
in Laos. All were par-
ticipants in Operation Barrel
roll of the four phases of
the air war. Barrel
roll mentioned by name
the U.S. command over
the air in its war com-
bat. The North Viet-
nam combat missions in
of Royal Lao forces
Royal Lao forces are
air-supplied army of
tribesmen led by Gen.
They are no match on
for the North Viet-
nam as they showed when
the Phou Khat area
was taken.

North administration is do-
ing to help the American
troops about their war, par-
ticularly the many thousands of
month down by Navy
Force bombers in an in-
tensive campaign against the
and supply traffic moving
rough Laos from North
to South.
The war with India ended 10
days ago but Pakistan's cities
are still blacked out at night and
cars, houses, shops and advertise-
ment signs remain covered with
military camouflage. Most activities
have closed down or stopped; mail
remains undelivered; offices
remain more or less idle.
"There is no military reason for
it at this point," a ranking mem-
ber of Pakistan's new ruling party
said. "But psychologically it is
vital to us right now to imagine
we're doing something for the war
effort. We have got to believe
that we're still fighting, that we
are still acting and reacting.
Otherwise we would go mad with
despair."
This is the country that Zul-
fikar Ali Bhutto, a wealthy land-
owner who heads the small but
influential socialist People's party,
took charge of last Monday after
being given the job by the dis-
credited army general, President
Mohammad Agha Yahya Khan.
Arriving here exhausted from the
United States, where he had
pleaded Pakistan's case before the
United Nations and met with
Richard Nixon, the new presi-
dent—who is also minister of
defense, minister of foreign af-
fairs, minister of the interior,
minister of interprovincial co-
ordination and chief administra-
tor of martial law—began with
a flurry of decrees.
He fired 20 of the top military
officers, including Gen. Yahya,
for misguided policies that led
the country into war with India
and lost the war—along with
the most populous half of the
nation, East Pakistan. He ordered



Santa Nixon's Bag of Presents Was Surely a Mixed One

By Robert B. Semple Jr.
WASHINGTON (NYT).—"As we
give to one another, let us give
of ourselves." President Nixon
delivered himself of those words
in a holiday message last week
from the White House, where he
spent Christmas Day with his
family.
A simple and unchallengeable
sentiment. But Washington is a
political place, given to calcu-
lation, and in the minds of the
hardened holiday revelers here,
the question was: What has Santa
Nixon given us lately?
For Republicans, of course, the
year yielded a bountiful harvest.
Herb Klein, the director of com-
munications, and Clark Mac-

Gregor, the President's chief con-
gressional adviser, presided last
week over background briefings
at which they distributed thick
chronicles of achievements in
1971. "Good Heavens, Herb,"
exclaimed one reporter. "What
more can you do? All the prob-
lems seem to be solved."
One who said the problems were
far from solved was Larry O'Brien,
chairman of the Democratic Na-
tional Committee. He questioned
the administration's commitment
to blacks and students, derided
its economics, accused Mr. Nixon
of stealing perfectly good ideas
from the Democrats and, well,
gave the old Bah! Humbug! rou-
tine a good ride.
One large gift about which few
complained was Mr. Nixon's giving

of himself to foreign affairs. He
excited the country with his pro-
posed trips to Moscow and Pe-
king, kept it suitably quiet with
systematic troop withdrawals from
Indochina, showed himself in the
flesh to various heads of allied
states, gave the Italian and Lon-
don bankers a taste of Texas
bargaining in the person of John
Connally, boldly devalued the
dollar and even sent Spiro Agnew
on a couple of all-expenses-paid
world tours.
Other happy recipients were
Lockheed Aircraft (whose stock-
ing was stuffed with \$250 million
in government-guaranteed loans),
the consumer (who saw the rise

in retail prices drop from 4 to
less than 2 percent near the end
of the year), the exporter (who,
because of currency realignment,
can now offer cheaper goods
abroad), the researcher (Mr. Nixon
signed the anti-cancer bill last
week) and the soldier, whose pay
jumped dramatically.
But there were disappointments,
too. Unemployment remained at
6 percent, various social plans
were postponed in deference to
general belt-tightening. Millions
of increasingly restive mothers
did not get their day-care bill
and Mr. O'Brien and his finan-
cially strapped party did not get
a \$1 tax checkoff for political
contributions. The small farmers
—desperate for a small voice in
government—got a big man—

Secretary of Agriculture Earl
Butt—who believes in big farms.
And it was in the nature of
things that many of Mr. Nixon's
words and actions on specific
issues would be somewhat am-
biguous. That was true, for ex-
ample, of the environmental area:
He spoke eloquently of clean
rivers, yet failed to push for
measures that would force indus-
try to write up the admittedly
stilted rules for restoring them.
He showed some tenderness to-
ward whales (protecting them
from hunters) but went ahead
with the Amchitka nuclear blast,
sending hundreds of sea otters
to Kingdom Come.
All in all, that Christmas bundle
borne by Santa Nixon resembled
nothing so much as a mixed bag.

Pakistan: Bhutto Tries to Pick Up the Pieces

By Malcolm W. Browne
RAWALPINDI (NYT).—The
trauma of defeat has bitten
deeply into Pakistan. It is as if
the entire nation had pulled a
blanket over its wounded head
to avoid seeing or being seen.
The war with India ended 10
days ago but Pakistan's cities
are still blacked out at night and
cars, houses, shops and advertise-
ment signs remain covered with
military camouflage. Most activities
have closed down or stopped; mail
remains undelivered; offices
remain more or less idle.
"There is no military reason for
it at this point," a ranking mem-
ber of Pakistan's new ruling party
said. "But psychologically it is
vital to us right now to imagine
we're doing something for the war
effort. We have got to believe
that we're still fighting, that we
are still acting and reacting.
Otherwise we would go mad with
despair."
This is the country that Zul-
fikar Ali Bhutto, a wealthy land-
owner who heads the small but
influential socialist People's party,
took charge of last Monday after
being given the job by the dis-
credited army general, President
Mohammad Agha Yahya Khan.
Arriving here exhausted from the
United States, where he had
pleaded Pakistan's case before the
United Nations and met with
Richard Nixon, the new presi-
dent—who is also minister of
defense, minister of foreign af-
fairs, minister of the interior,
minister of interprovincial co-
ordination and chief administra-
tor of martial law—began with
a flurry of decrees.
He fired 20 of the top military
officers, including Gen. Yahya,
for misguided policies that led
the country into war with India
and lost the war—along with
the most populous half of the
nation, East Pakistan. He ordered



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto talks to people in hometown of Larkana Sind.

most political prisoners freed,
revoked the ban on his party,
abolished the death penalty,
corporal punishment and censor-
ship, and ordered changes to
liberalize the administration of
the universities—all with the
object of erasing Pakistan's image
at home and abroad as a brutal
police state in which no opposi-
tion is brooked. He pledged swift
and thorough land reform, began
a purge of the sluggish and cor-
rupt bureaucracy, clamped down
on the flight of capital from the
country (forbidding Pakistanis to
leave) and promised a govern-
ment accountable to the people
—though making clear that he
would remain a virtual dictator
for a few months while the new
democratic institutions were
being built.
It was a dazzling display. What
the practical results will be, no
one can yet say. But Mr. Bhutto
seems to have a far better chance

of building a new nation than
any of his predecessors.
The army is depleted and sick
of governing. The new President
has a genuine popular mandate.
He was personally elected to a
seat in Pakistan's new National
Assembly a year ago, in the first
free election in the nation's 24-
year history (whose results were
canceled by Gen. Yahya) and his
party won a resounding majority
in the seats allotted to West Paki-
stan. Without the dead weight of
East Pakistan, the industrial de-
velopment of the west is likely
to move rapidly, especially since
massive aid from the United
States and other Western nations
will probably resume soon. All
in all, Mr. Bhutto is probably the
most powerful leader Pakistan has
had since the founding of the na-
tion by Mohammad Ali Jinnah
in 1947.
But the difficulties ahead are
of staggering dimensions. Paki-

stan came into being as a home-
land for the Muslims of the In-
dian subcontinent, and Islam is
the glue that is supposed to hold
everything together. Mr. Bhutto,
a Muslim but a diplomat and
politician whose interests are
more secular than religious—and
whose English is better than his
Urdu—must walk a tightrope
between religious fundamentalism
and the needs of practical politics,
between socialism and the feudal
structure of Pakistan's society, be-
tween the urban wealth of the
class that produced him and the
wretched poverty of the masses
he now commands.
Mr. Bhutto's most sensitive im-
mediate problem is how to adjust
to the fact of "Bangladesh," the
claim of the 75 million people of
East Pakistan—backed by Indian
power—that they are a new "Bengal
Nation" independent of Islam-
abad.
There is every reason to believe

that Mr. Bhutto, as most thought-
ful Pakistanis, long ago recognized
the East Pakistan will be going
its separate way. But he must go
through the motions of attempt-
ing to bring the province back.
Symbolically, he has appointed a
Bengali—Munir Amin, 78, leader
of a small right-wing Bengali
party—as his vice-president, a
post of little real power. He has
said all steps must be taken to
retrieve the East.
But, significantly, he has also
said that if these measures fail,
a second phase must begin. The
key figure in either phase is Sheikh
Mujibur Rahman, the 51-year-old
head of the Awami League, the
political party that scored an
overwhelming victory in last year's
elections on a platform of auto-
nomy for East Pakistan. Sheikh
Mujibur, who was tried and jailed
in West Pakistan in the political
crisis touched off by the election
results, was transferred from jail
to house arrest last week—and,
it was reported, brought to Ra-
walpindi for negotiations with Mr.
Bhutto.
In exchange for Sheikh Mujibur's
freedom—which would permit
him to become President of the
new state of Bangladesh—Mr.
Bhutto can be expected to drive
the hardest possible bargain with
India. Aside from the repatriation
of the 70,000 or so troops taken
prisoner by the Indians in East
Pakistan and the 2 million non-
Bengali residents of the province,
Pakistan seeks various territorial
guarantees from India.
Pakistan is in no position to
make any additional demands.
But neither are the Pakistanis
likely to abandon any of their
claims. What may be expected,
then, is a situation comparable
to that between the Arab states
and Israel, a state of neither
peace nor war.

The Unique Society British Life Still Puts Decency First

By Alfred Friendly
LONDON (WP)—When better men than I have broken their picks
at trying to discover, describe and explain the unique character
of British society, another attempt must be foolhardy. But it is
close to inescapable for a reporter at the end of a five-year assign-
ment here.
Discovery and description are the easier parts: Britain is sturdy,
stable, free from turbulence, good-tempered, generally tolerant and
well disposed and highly agreeable.
Most of the British judgments about what is morally right and
wrong, about what is admirable in a man and in his dealings with
his fellows, about what is good government and what is bad, about
personal and collective decency, about what constitutes fairness and
goodness—most of these are identical with those of Americans.
This, I suggest, is the root of the "natural relationship"
between the two countries (to use Edward Heath's phrase, much more
accurate than the now outmoded "special relationship").
But there is so much that differs on the two sides of the Atlantic:
Not in the basic judgments, but in the individual actions and attitudes
that grow out of them.
Put simply—over simply—the British are not aggressive, as
individuals or as a society. They belong to, to Adlai Steven-
son's generation of rising expectations, but their expectations are not
so great as those of their American cousins.
In national terms, expansion of power has truly been forsown;
in individual terms the British want less of material things. Perhaps
the houses and rooms of the lower and middle-income families are
so small that accumulation is a burden rather than a goal.
Change has come slower in Britain, so expectation of change is
less. "That unexpectedness," Prof. Richard Hoggart, has just been
telling us in BBC's current affairs program, "can also be a strength...
It can give dependance a slowness in being over-borne in trouble, and
a refusal to strike histrionics. You expect little, and you expect to
solder on."
Yes, much less fire in the belly. The result is agreeable quietude.
It also may be stagnation, which could lead to economic lassitude
and then to the opposite of stagnation: seething social unrest. But
history cannot be read in advance.
Dismissing, then, what is unknowable for the future, consider
the manifestations of the present: The Britishman is Gebrathian,
willing to see a smaller proportion of the national output going to
himself, in the form of goods, and a larger share to community
amenities—flowering parks, public transport, municipal services,
clean streets, general rather than individually secured protection
against the economic and health hazards of life. He is an individual-
ist, to be sure, but not the "rugged" one of the American stereotype.
As to his personal relationships, manners may be as good an
indicator as any: The formal courtesy that appears in America to
be limited exclusively to the business of letting the other fellow go
first through the doorway is here more widely and generously applied.
One does not jockey for priority, but goes without resentment or even
second thoughts to the end of the line.
The motorist gives the car going into the main road from a side
road a chance to do so; there is almost a Gaston-Alphonse business
at the intersections—and never a plunging into one so that transverse
traffic is blocked.
Sense of Justice
The attitude implicit here, that the neighbor or stranger has
rights and feelings the same as yours, pervades tavern and shop,
public office and football stadium. It is, I think, a homely and con-
crete manifestation of the sense of justice and fair play and humanity
that is marked in this country as nowhere else I know.
The noncompetitiveness, the nonjockeying for position and the
lessened expectation are mutually linked, each being a different
flowering from a common root. I do not suggest that these charac-
teristics are undiluted virtues; indeed, for the nation qua nation
they may be harmful.
The lessened expectation that diminishes competitiveness is also
in part linked to the persistence of class distinctions. Most sons of
British butchers, I believe, think of becoming—expect to become—
British butchers.
But good or bad, that consciousness of aspiration makes for the
quiet, ordered (as distinct from regimented) society that I listed at
the outset as a British characteristic. For the most part, dogs do
not eat dogs in Britain.
We now come to the hard part, the explaining of why the
characteristics noted above exist. My explanation (which merely begs
for another one, which I cannot supply) is that the nation's history
was such that many centuries ago—the roots may indeed be back
to the dawn of time—the society coalesced in a certain way, which
should be the goals of its government, who should participate in the
governing and whom the government should serve.
That set of commonly shared resolves came earlier here than
anywhere else, and has endured. The revolutionaries, such as they
were—the Luddites and Chartists, the peasants of 1381, Cromwell's
soldiers, the rioters of the last century, even the general strikers of
1926—were not out to overthrow the society. In that sense, Britain
never had a revolution.
Nor is there a drive for one now. Leaving aside a raggle-taggle
of Moscow, Mao and Trotskyite Communists, a fringe of New
Left students, even the radicals press only for reforms—deep ones,
to be sure—but not revolts.
Through its history and especially in the last 150 years, the
British government and establishment were responsive to public
opinion and ready to alleviate injustice.
There was equivalent accommodation and restraint on the part
of the agitators themselves, always acting in an unstated agreement
never to go too far.
The price Britain pays for its socially peaceful, nonaggressive,
conservatively unimpassive way of life may well be too high—certainly
too high for Americans to accept. It consists of a relatively low
rate in social mobility. There is placidity and personal gentility
here just because it rarely occurs to the British butcher's son that
he is entitled—or, as in America, actually enjoined by the national
mores and folklore—to claw his way up the ladder.
At least as far as can be heard in the speeches of its firebrands,
not even the left wing of the British Socialist party suggests that
the society and its institutions should be overthrown by the butcher's
son be given a chance to make a fortune in the meat-packing busi-
ness, but only that oil butchers have their economic situation,
as butchers, improved.
One indication, and the most important one, of the persistence
of class distinction is the ratio of educational have to have-nots.
The 1969-70 statistics show that only about 7 percent to 10 percent
of youths 18 to 25 years old are enrolled as full-time students in
higher educational institutions (i.e., beyond secondary schools). Of
those aged 21 to 24, there are not quite 4 percent. This is one
of the lowest ratios in Europe and may be contrasted with the
fact that one out of every six Americans in 1970 had four years
of college education or the equivalent.
Origins Matter
Another manifestation is the insistent awareness of one's origins.
Interview some creative personality, an author, playwright or artist,
and he will at once start talking about his origins, and usually
defensively—insisting he has not betrayed his working-class back-
ground, or, if he was upper class to begin with, that he really
bleeds for the poor and humble.
Again, no predictions are in order. But if American simply do
not use the phrase "the working class" and are uncomfortable
at hearing it. We may move from poor to rich or the reverse, but
do not think of ourselves as moving from, or living in, one class
or another. A sense of class is not in our bowels. It is, here.
Somebody, perhaps not as swiftly as once was thought, class
distinctions will diminish here and even disappear. But if Americans
plans materialize for hugely expanded university enrollment, then,
presumably, what is left of the "forelock-touching" attitude in the
society will vanish. If that comes about, the nagging question
arises whether Britain will thereby lose the benign quality of its
life and become as abrasive and competitive in personal relations
as it is with us or in France or in any of the Communist paradises.
Again, no predictions are in order. But if American not over-
warranted. My guess is that the heartening egalitarianism of Britain,
as shown in its welfare system and concern for social justice, will
come to be matched by an egalitarianism in economic and social
opportunity.
Britain is a nation where a balance between order and freedom
was reached by natural growth, where a common purpose was
forged by history and is not at issue, where the citizens feel secure
in their dealings with each other.
It is a society in which the members, more often than not, are
fond of each other.

Turns 78; Said
udy English
RO, Dec. 28 (AP).—Mao
g, last great figure of
anniversary, became 78 to-
day, as in past years, any
official celebrations
cent indications have been
the Chinese Communist
chairman is in good health
and a good health
orderly is brushing up on
plish in preparation for a
with President Nixon.

Eurobonds

Speculators' Greed Is All That's Stopping Expected Decline in Rates

By Nicholas Jones

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP-DJ)—Eurodollar rates will be down, many dealers predicted a substantial fall to 5.25 to 5.5 percent on most fixed positions by the middle of January or earlier, London dealers believe.

"There will be a vastly different Eurodollar market within the next six weeks," one dealer said. "The only thing stopping the decline at the moment is greed on the part of speculators."

Following the realignment of currencies at the Group of Ten meeting in Washington, many dealers predicted a substantial fall to Eurodollar rates from the 5.75-7.5 percent level then ruling. Last Monday this failed to materialize, and Tuesday the rates actually showed a firmer tendency in late trading after dropping about half a percentage point earlier.

The dealers said it seemed that the speculators who had taken "heavy" amounts of dollars out of the Eurodollar market during the crisis were even now not yet satisfied that they had run their positions far enough. "These investors, as they are politely called, are so greedy after the paper profits of recent weeks that they are hanging on hoping for more," one dealer complained.

Currency dealers said this worried them because the speculators were showing that they had little if any understanding of the movement in rates would be extreme. "It's difficult to predict, but I think 5 percent would be a fair estimate," one dealer went as low as 4.25 or 4.5 percent for short dates.

The dealers pointed out there were several unusual factors in play at the moment, not least the Christmas hiatus. Several dealers said that at any other time of year—"the third week in July for example"—the market would have been flooded with dollars.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Latest Week, Prior Week, 1970 Dec. 20. Rows include Commodity Index, Currency in circ., Total loans, Steel prod, Auto prod, Freight car loadings, Bus. Pers. Inv., Business failures.

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with columns: Nov., Prior Month, 1970. Rows include Employed, Unemployed, House supply, Industrial production, Personal income, Consumer's Price Index, Contracts, Mfrs. Inventories, Exports, Imports.

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source. Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Currency Accord Gives the Stock Market Good Reason to Celebrate Christmas Early

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—The nations of the Western world received an early Christmas gift last week when representatives of the leading industrial countries wrapped up a new currency realignment package with remarkable speed and then proceeded to consider more deliberately the other elements of the program—trade adjustments and the starting of defense burdens—that must be solved to restore international economic stability.

Wall Street and other securities markets immediately celebrated the historic currency agreement, and the dollar gained strength in the foreign-exchange markets in orderly activity.

Economists and businessmen everywhere were pleased because the new currency package was accompanied by removal of the 10 percent import surcharge that had aroused so much rancor abroad when it was imposed by the United States last Aug. 15.

Perhaps it was the realization that there will be tough sledding in the trade talks that sobered some of the stock market's enthusiasm last week after its initial strong upward burst last Monday following the successful monetary meeting of the Group of Ten. Or it might merely have been a normal bout of mid-market-taking after the stock market's 88-point jump in the Dow Jones average (11 percent) since Thanksgiving.

Wall Street Confident The market's amazing climb in that short period, one of the most pronounced in Wall Street history, was triggered by confidence

that the monetary talks would reach agreement and remove much of the uncertainty that has been plaguing the securities markets.

On the domestic economic front, the news continued to be highly encouraging. As a prominent banker noted, "The economic data we have seen for November, plus those we will see for December, give evidence that the second stage of the business recovery is proceeding very well." The first stage began in November of last year, when the

country emerged from its 1960-70 recession. The most cheerful development was the continued vigor of retail business, reflecting a high degree of consumer confidence. Primary reports indicate a "strong" rebound in the second half of the year, most part, rather than a cyclical assisting the firm upward trend that has prevailed all year.

Other important developments were the reports that orders of durable goods rose a strong 3 percent in November to \$21 billion, the best gain since July, and that steel production in the week ended Dec. 18 showed a increase of 3.6 percent from the preceding week.

Moderate Gains The stock market closed its short pre-holiday week with a sharp gain in fairly heavy trading. It was the fifth consecutive day of advancing prices.

All of the leading market averages moved upward. The Dow Jones Industrial Stock Index rose 1.37 points to 811.13. The New York Times combined average of 50 stocks gained 1.84 to 100.74, the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was up 0.66 to 100.74, and the New York Stock Exchange composite added 0.80 to 851.13.

There were 880 stocks that gained ground for the week, against 730 that slipped backward, and 176 that were unchanged. A total of 308 issues touched new highs for 1971, while only 14 reached new lows for the year.

Volume on the New York exchange averaged about 20 million daily for the week's four trading days.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT)—Advances outnumbered declines on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market.

Turnover in both markets was brisk despite the shortened trading week. The exchange and the counter market were closed on Friday because of the Christmas holidays.

Both markets made their biggest gains on Monday when investors responded to the weekend's news about the settlement of world currencies, including the devaluation of the dollar in terms of gold.

One broker said that as a result of the devaluation there was a strong possibility that \$2 billion to \$3 billion in foreign money might move into American stocks in the next few months.

Another factor that helped prop the market last week was the announcement that durable goods orders increased in November by \$1.12 billion, or 3.6 percent from October.

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Table of stock prices for various companies including AAI Corp, ADM Indus, AFA Prods, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Data Design Lab, Data General, Data Int'l Corp, etc.

Over-Counter Market

Table of stock prices for various companies including NBT Corp, NCC Industries, NAC Corp, etc.

Handwritten text at the bottom left corner.

Currency Agreement Provides Early Holiday on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 6) The greatest trend now is to move promptly toward the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and to move away from the spirit of protectionism that exists in so many countries. With industry running below capacity in most of the Western industrial world, the competitive environment remains in a state of such an atmosphere breeds protectionism. Resistance to the U.S. demands for trade accommodations can be expected to be quite stiff. President Georges Pompidou of France served notice to that effect when he said last Wednesday that his country would make no trade concessions that weakened or distorted the European Economic Community in agriculture. The trade advantage for U.S. exports was realized through a devaluation of 8.57 percent for the dollar simultaneously with an upvaluation of other leading currencies. Compared with rates prevailing before last May, when the latest monetary turmoil began, the Japanese yen now costs approximately 16.9 percent more, the German mark 13.6 percent more, the French franc and the British pound 8.6 percent more and the Italian lira 7.5 percent more. The Canadian dollar, which has been floating near par with the U.S. dollar, will continue to float freely.

It was a highly significant achievement for the Nixon administration and its new economic program, but the victory can hardly be considered complete. So much remains to be done—getting authority for a rise in the price of gold to \$88 an ounce from \$35 and the devaluation of other currencies, shaping a permanent rearrangement of the international monetary system, and, especially, reaching new agreements to facilitate the flow and expansion of world trade. The dollar was a bigger depreciation than anyone thought possible in Europe several months ago, and by all accounts is the world's strongest currency today. Some money was already flowing back into dollars last week, but because of certain technical considerations (for instance, the year-end window dressing practices of the European banks) there was no huge reverse flow. The move into dollars should be intensified, the experts say, by what is expected to be a further decline in European interest rates over the next few months or so and a rise in the United States accompanying what is expected to be a vigorous American business recovery.

Experts Say Lira, Pound Face Woes; Dollar, Mark May Gain

PARIS, Dec. 26 (NYT)—A new pattern of currency values has emerged from the Washington meeting of finance ministers, but the grones of Zurich and London and Frankfurt, whose job it is to spot inept strength and weakness, are convinced that there will be some changes made before too long. Here, in a nutshell, is what some international currency experts see: Fresh troubles for the franc within the next year or so, coming around the time when Britain joins the Common Market. Difficulties for the Italian lira because of the social disorders that have sapped strength from the once powerful Italian industrial machine.

Table with columns: American Exchange, N.Y. Stock Exchange, Market Averages. Includes sub-tables for 'Week Ended Dec. 25, '71' and 'Week Ended Dec. 22, '71' with various stock indices and prices.

Table titled 'International Bonds' with columns: Units of Account, DM Basis, and various bond listings with prices and yields.

Table titled 'European Currency Units' with columns: Unit, Price, and various currency unit listings.

Table titled 'Deutsche Marks' with columns: (Average Price), Price, and various Deutsche Mark listings.

Table titled 'Bank Stock Quotations' with columns: Closing prices of the week's trading, Bank Name, and Price.

Table titled 'Bank Stock Quotations' with columns: Closing prices of the week's trading, Bank Name, and Price.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Large table with multiple columns: Bond Name, Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last, Net Change. Lists various government and corporate bonds.

Foreign Bonds

Table with columns: Bond Name, Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last, Net Change. Lists foreign government and corporate bonds.

Treasury Bills

Table with columns: Date, Bid, Asked, Yield. Lists Treasury bill auction results.

Insurance Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Lists insurance company stocks.

Insurance Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Lists insurance company stocks.

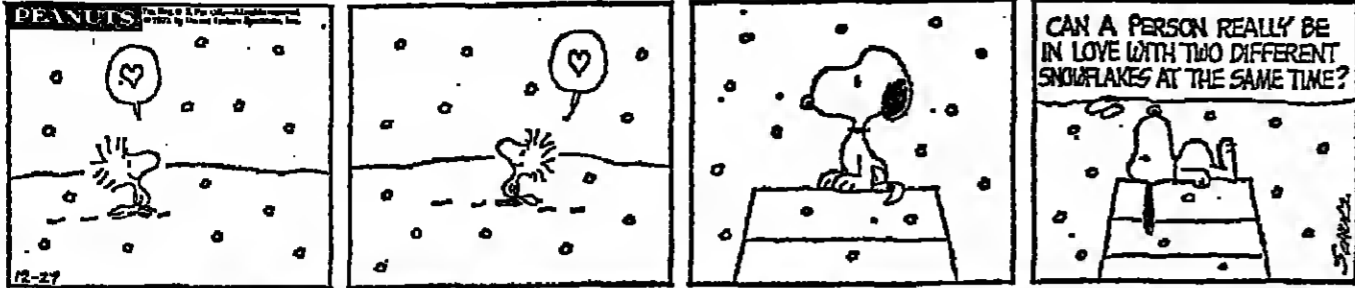
Insurance Stocks

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Lists insurance company stocks.

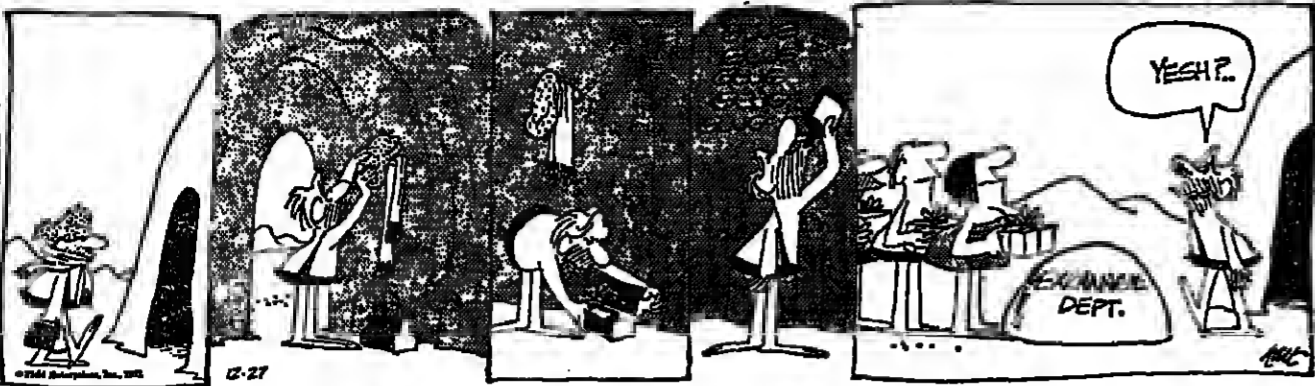
Vertical advertisement on the left side of the page, partially obscured by the 'Domestic Bonds' table. Includes text like 'e Stock Market Christmas' and 'Winter'.

Small text at the bottom right corner, possibly a page number or publication info.

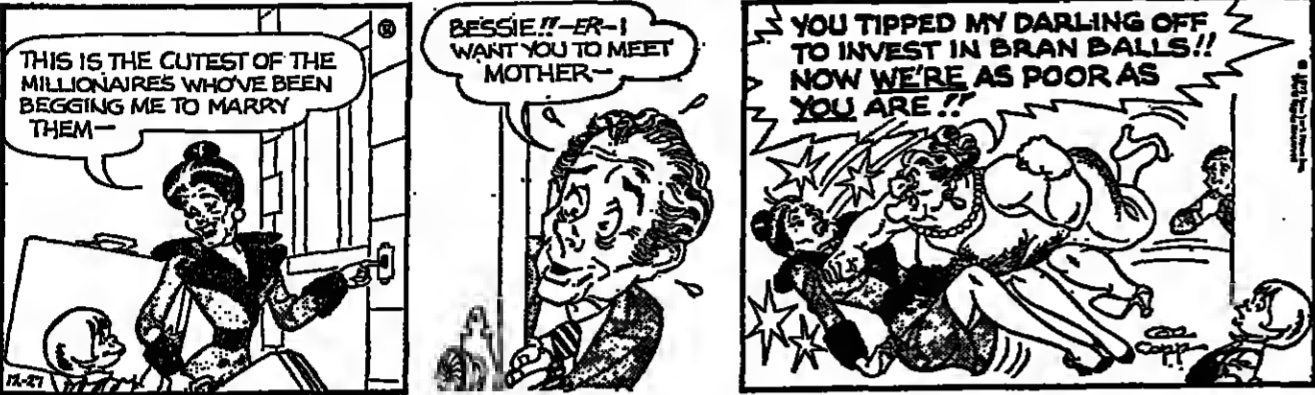
PEANUTS



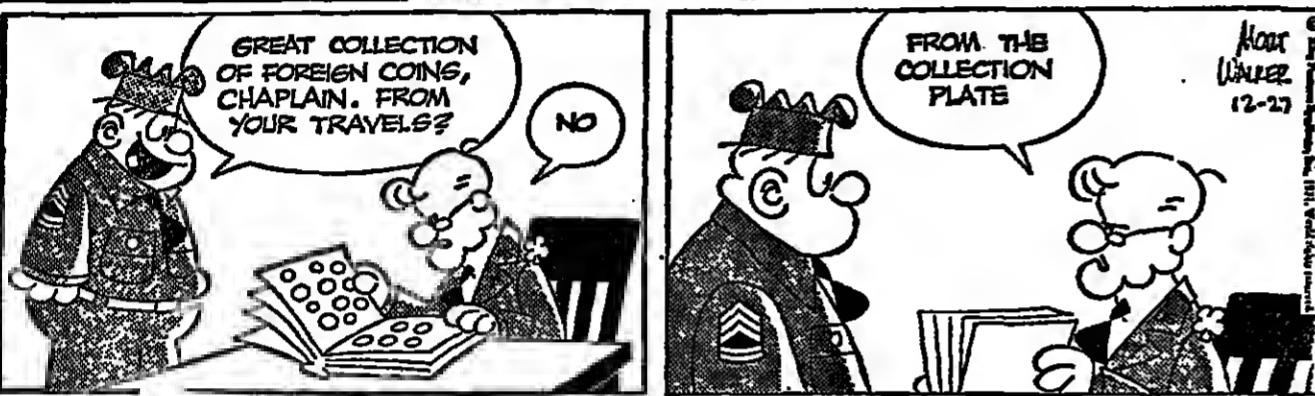
R.C.



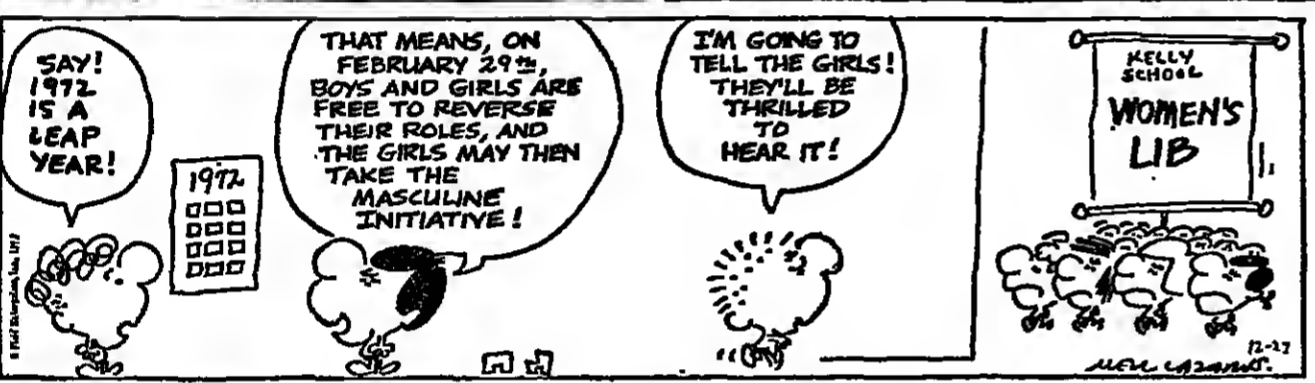
LIL ABNER



BETTY BAILEY



MIS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGD



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

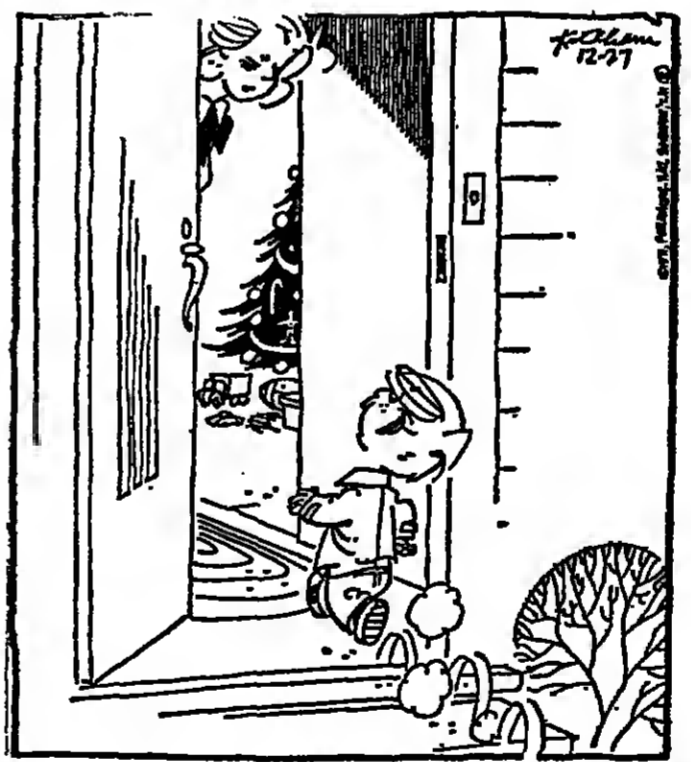
The normal contract for North-South here is four hearts, but this partnership was highly aggressive, as shown. South responded one heart to his partner's one-diamond opening and jumped to three clubs on the next round.

jack was continued, and this time West covered with the king. This was ruffed in dummy, and the closed hand was re-entered with a spade ruff to reach this position:

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle: A grid of numbers and letters.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE HORIZON HISTORY OF AFRICA. American Heritage book with essays by 12 authorities on Africa. 528 pp. Illustrated. \$19.95 to Jan. 1, \$25 thereafter.

AFRICA: IMAGES AND REALITIES. By Eric Robins and Elaine Littell. A Ridge Press book: Praeger. 250 pp. Illustrated. \$15 to Jan. 1, \$18.50 thereafter.

VANISHING AFRICA. By Mirella Ricciardi. Reynal in association with Morrow. 81 pages of text, 212 photographs. \$25 to Dec. 31, \$30 thereafter.

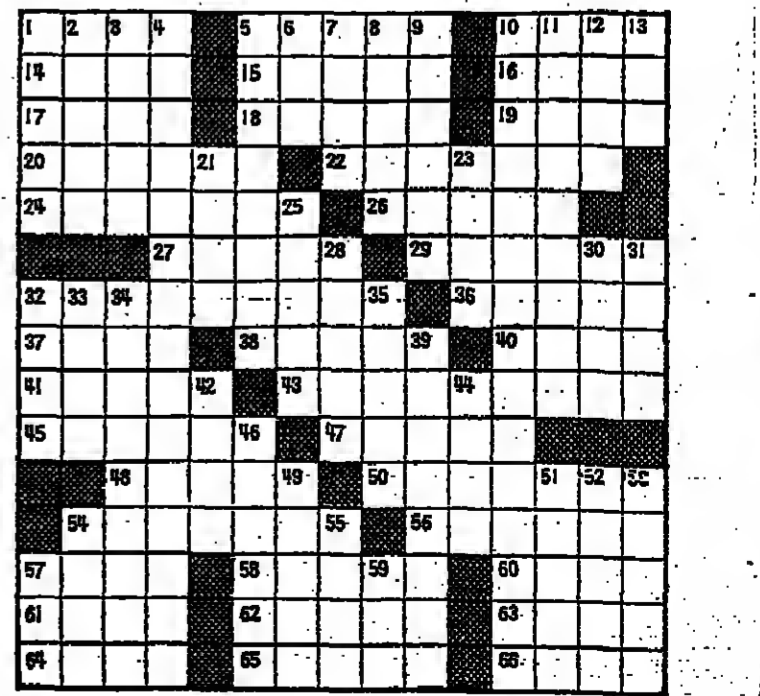
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard. 'IT MAY BE,' said W.H. Auden, 'that in a not remote future, it will be impossible to distinguish human beings living on one area of the earth's surface from those living on another.'

Mr. Broyard reviews books for The New York Times. The text of 'Africa: Images and Realities' does not have the impressive depth of the Horizon book. Written by two journalists in a style that may be described without condescension, one hopes as journalistic, it is a reasonably good survey of the main lines of African history and culture.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS: 1 Dry, as wine; 5 Two aces, in dice; 10 Lose one's reserve; 14 Lattice member; 15 Peepshow; 16 Cavity; 17 Descendant of Fatima; 18 Drink flavor; 19 Horse color; 20 Bar; 22 Blobs; 24 Swinging around; 26 Cat calls; 27 Of the hipbone; 29 Sir Francis and family; 32 Mentor; 36 Notwithstanding; 37 U.S. cartoonist; 38 Title in Toledo; 40 Heavy silk; 41 Intermediate, in law; 43 Detached; 45 Oleate and stearate; 47 Break off; 48 Willow; 50 Motorcycle; 54 Fields; 56 Gathering; 57 Hemingway; 58 Disconcert; 60 Teutonic; 61 Cavity; 62 Marie or Pierre; 63 Razz; 64 Put in order, in Glasgow; 65 Easel; 66 Persons; 11 Garment for Elizabeth; 12 Regretful word; 13 Cyst; 21 Christmas; 23 Insect structures; 25 Nor'easters; 28 Pine products; 30 Miss Adams; 31 Erupture; 32 Arrived; 33 Natural substances; 34 Removed, as a plug; 35 Painters; 39 Despoiled; 42 Iranian; 44 Work over; 46 Ice pinnacles; 49 Refute; 51 Tooth-repair piece; 52 Tree house; 53 Certain payments; 54 Excepting; 55 Mother of F.D.R.; 57 Prefix for cent or adventure; 59 Bret Harte's Ah—



JUMBLE

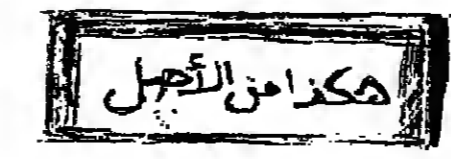
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ROHAB, SULOE, THIBLE, KRALTE. THE OF THE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FABLE, UNCLE, GOODY, BEAUTY. Answer: How you might look when carrying too many bundles—BALEFUL.



Dolphins Beat Chiefs in 2d Sudden-Death Period

Murray Chass. CITY, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Yepremian, a balding, Cypriot who makes it his off-season, kick-er's field goal in the matter of sudden-death yesterday, giving the Dolphins a 27-24 victory over Kansas City Chiefs...

Yepremian's 37-Yard Kick Wins Longest Game Ever

minutes 40 seconds to complete. Ironically, it was the Chiefs, who, as the Dallas Texans, won the previous longest game—the 1962 American League championship at Houston that ended after 77 minutes 54 seconds with the Texans beating the Oilers, 20-17, on Tommy Brooker's 25-yard field goal.

The Chiefs, the AFC Western champion, had two distinct chances to win the game before Yepremian swung his left foot in his soccer-style manner and put the Eastern Champion Dolphins into a championship game for the first time in their six-year existence.

left in regulation time, Ed Podolak, who played brilliantly all day as a runner, a receiver and a kick returner, carried the ensuing kickoff 78 yards to the Miami 22. But with 31 seconds remaining, Stenerud sent his 31-yard field-goal try wide to the right.

Then, after Len Dawson won the coin toss and the Chiefs received the kickoff in the first overtime period, Kansas City punted to Miami 25. This time Stenerud tried a field goal from the 42, but the snap from center was a little high and Nick Bunioncini, the man who lost the coin toss, smashed through and blocked the kick.

Kick ran for 5 on the first play and then Conks, the Sundance Kid, to Kick's Hutch Cassidy, darted through a tremendous hole in the left side of the line and charged 39 yards to the Kansas City 36, a play that turned out to be the most significant run of the long, unusual warm (63 degrees) day.



CHIEF PROBLEM—Running back Ed Podolak of the Chiefs is tackled after short gain by Dolphins' Vern Denherder and Lloyd Manphord in Miami's American Conference double-overtime victory. Mike Kolen (57) looks on.

Advance in AFC, 20-3

quarterback Volke made his first interception, returned it 37 yards to the Cleveland 15 and, two plays and a penalty later, Nottingham scored from the seven behind a good kick by Matte.

Colts Defeat Browns, Nottingham Scores 2

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Don Nottingham scored two touchdowns. Bubba Smith blocked two field-goal attempts and the tough Baltimore defense grabbed two fumbles and three interceptions to beat Cleveland, 20-3, today in an American Football Conference playoff game.

Louisville Is Favored in ECAC Basketball

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Louisville rates as the favorite of the 20th annual Eastern College Athletic Conference Holiday Festival basketball tournament opening tomorrow at Madison Square Garden.

AFC Squad For Pro Bowl Has 11 Chiefs

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Len Dawson of the Kansas City Chiefs, and Bob Griese of the Miami Dolphins, who were the opposing quarterbacks in the double-overtime playoff game, were named to the American Conference All-Star team for the AFC-NFC Pro Bowl in Los Angeles, Jan. 23.

College Football Bowls and Odds

Table listing college football bowl games and odds. Includes matchups like Florida vs. Michigan, Texas vs. Oregon, and their respective odds.

NFL Giants Fire Hecker

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Head football coach Alex Webster of the New York Giants dismissed North Hecker, his No. 1 assistant and the defensive coach for the last three seasons, citing "differences in coaching philosophy."

Zurich Heavyweight Bout

Ali Knocks Out Blin in 7th Round

ZURICH, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Muhammad Ali went to work for the third time tonight since he lost the Great Battle, and when his tough workout was finished, so was Juergen Blin. It was a standard Ali performance, the former champion jabbing and dancing and cutting his opponent, finally wearing him down after 2 minutes 12 seconds of the seventh round of the scheduled 12-round here.

Blin was game. That's all. In the early rounds, he landed several hooks to the former champion, who wasn't moving. The West German connected nicely with the left in the second, but he had put 12 rounds of fighting into two and it then became a matter of time and how good Ali could look with the charging punching bag. He looked as good as he could.

North Carolina Nips Real Madrid

MADRID, Dec. 26 (AP).—The University of North Carolina defeated Real Madrid, 83-77, yesterday in a round-robin basketball tournament here to take top honors in the competition with a 3-0 win-loss record. Real Madrid took second place.

Brown U. Is Given Yacht

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec. 26 (UPI).—Brown University announced today it had been given the former America's Cup yacht Valiant, Valiant was given to the school by Robert W. McCullough of Riverside, Conn., a 1943 Brown graduate.

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA standings for Eastern Conference and Western Conference. Lists teams like Boston, New York, and their win-loss records.

NHL Results

Table showing NHL results for Saturday's games. Lists matchups like New York vs. Boston and their scores.

ABA Results

Table showing ABA results for Saturday's games. Lists matchups like Utah vs. Indiana and their scores.



Tomasko—Silent Duane Thomas lets his running do the talking in the 20-12 National Conference playoff victory over the Vikings. Gary Larsen of the Vikings hangs onto his leg, while Jim Marshall (70) and Lonnie Warwick (right of frame) want piece of the action. Thomas scored the game's first touchdown on a scamper early in second period for a 13-3 Dallas lead at Bloomington, Minn.

Cowboys Oust Vikings in NFC

DALLAS, Dec. 26 (NYT).—Tommy Tomasko's scamper early in second period for a 13-3 Dallas lead at Bloomington, Minn., was the key to the Cowboys' victory over the Vikings, 20-12, in the National Conference playoff game on Sunday.

Christmas for Redskins' Allen: Just Day Before 49er Game

By Dave Anderson. REDSKIN PARK, Va., Dec. 26 (NYT).—Inside the two-story brick headquarters of the Washington Redskins compound, there is a small plastic Christmas tree on a table near the switchboard operator. It is George Allen's one concession to the season.

Aussie Tennis Halted by Rain

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 26 (UPI).—A thunderstorm today forced postponement of an international tennis match between France and Australia at the Kooyung Courts, a prelude to the Australian National championships which begin here tomorrow.

Triumphs

Austria, Dec. 26 (UPI).—Marie Proell of Austria, 23, won the women's singles tennis match against the men's event...

STATISTICS OF THE GAME

Table with columns for Dallas and Minn. showing statistics for First downs, Rushing yardage, Passing yardage, etc.

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

Table listing individual player statistics for key players like Dallas 34 and Kansas City 28.

Observer

The Wonder of Me

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—It was a day like many days in December, encouraging direct head-on views of life's realities. The car, after all, was broken. Broken most seriously...



Baker

And then, at the gray cat. Face it. That constant clawing she had been doing at the hindquarters for several weeks now probably meant there was a serious cat-malady in the house. Possibly the mange. (Whatever that is.)

"In the 22d year of my administration, my fellow family, I have decided to look upon my accomplishments and pronounce them splendid. Bold initiatives, solid leadership, sweeping proposals, historic programs, large conceptions, daring innovation and substantial progress are phrases too seldom heard from the critics in this house—those prophets of doom and gloom who profess to represent our great shutters and automobile, to speak for our silent but loyal gray cat, to state the case for that wonderful segment of our population, household vipers."

"Modesty forbids me to dwell upon the flaws of my policy, and why should I not? What policy without flaws? Show me a policy without flaws and I will show you a man who owns the insurance company. Show me a policy without flaws and I will show you a dining room ceiling without running water."

The Mississippi: Polluted Highway

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS (NYT)—A government study to be published soon will report that waste dumped into the Mississippi River may be threatening aquatic life in the Gulf of Mexico and human health in southern Louisiana.

The report will be the latest and most urgent in a long series of warnings that Americans are destroying their greatest river.

The floods once devastated entire regions. States have displaced each other for its islands and sandbars. People have lived on their lives on it, some in shanty boats and others in floating plants. Many have died in it and because of it.

But now the Mississippi has lost much of its awe. Channeled and leveed, the river is now regarded by many as a highway for barges and a ditch for carrying off waste and poison.

The Mississippi is so dirty now that swimming and fishing in it are almost out of the question.

It has been customary to think that the Mississippi River system, which drains 41 percent of the continental United States, is too large to be destroyed by pollution.

On an average day, the river carries more than 500,000 cubic feet of water a second under the Greater New Orleans Bridge.

This giant discharge is the greatest source of nutrients for life in the Gulf of Mexico. But, Mississippi has also become the Gulf's greatest source of man-made poison.

"The view that the mighty Mississippi flows on unchanged just isn't so," officials of the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration said in 1968. "Old Man River is troubled and is showing signs of more trouble ahead."

The problem has grown worse since then. Cities in the river basin are slowly gaining in creating sewage, but industrial dumping and the runoff of agricultural pesticides and fertilizers are still major sources of contamination.

Industrial pollution has increased as more water-using plants have been set up along the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

Some industries, such as the Humble Oil Co. at Baton Rouge, La., are spending large amounts of money to curtail pollution. But others are moving forward slowly, and only after insistent prodding by government agencies and environmentalists.



Chemical waste flows into Mississippi near Baton Rouge, La.

New Orleans drinking water, which comes from the Mississippi, was suspected.

But day by day and year by year, no government agency at any level tries to keep track of the wastes dumped into the Mississippi system and their impact on people, wildlife and plants.

A spokesman for the Food and Drug Administration said here recently that the agency had done little testing of fish in this area in the last several months.

But he predicted that the agency would soon begin testing for other heavy metals besides mercury. It made a number of mercury tests last year and found varying levels of contamination.

Oysters are the only seafood tested continuously in the New Orleans area. "You can find everything in them, depending on where you get them," the spokesman said.

The absence of general and continuous testing to determine the possible hazards in food and water increases the significance of a study now being prepared for publication by the Baton Rouge staff of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The study raises more questions than it answers. For example, the agency has found 46 organic chemicals in the drinking water of New Orleans and Carville, a small community up the river, after the water had been treated and presumably purified.

Two of those chemicals are thought to cause cancer. Four others have caused changes in the tissues of experimental animals. What the 40 other chemicals might do is largely unknown.

"The health and well-being of 1.5 million people who drink water from water plants using the Mississippi River as the source of raw water may be endangered by the discharge of industrial wastes containing materials known to have toxic, carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic properties," the study concludes.

The study focuses on the southern section of the Mississippi. Sixty industries that manufacture mainly chemicals, paper and petroleum products dump their effluent into the river between Saint Francisville, La., just above Baton Rouge, and Venice, La., the last town of any size before the river reaches the Gulf.

New industrial sites are constantly being bought along both banks of the river, carved from land long used for sugar cane plantations.

The Environmental Protection Agency has found that the industrial plants already established are contaminating the river with cyanides, phenols, arsenic, lead, cadmium, copper, chromium, mercury and zinc.

The study says that 37 manufacturing plants dump at least five pounds a day of at least one heavy metal, such as lead or mercury. These concentrations "may endanger human life and the life of the aquatic biota," the report says.

Lead, which is highly toxic in large amounts, causes the greatest concern. This agency has found that 27 industrial plants dump from 5 to 3,700 pounds of lead a day in this section of the river.

Industries have drastically reduced the dumping of mercury in recent months, but some still goes on. The Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation was granted permission recently by the Louisiana State Control Commission to continue dumping spent bauxite, containing small amounts of mercury, for at least three more years.

Some industries have only recently acknowledged that they had a problem. Kaiser, for example, insisted until a year ago that its spent bauxite did not harm the river.

James J. Frioux, acting chief of the Baton Rouge office of the Environmental Protection Agency, believes that industrial pollution will be substantially solved in two or three years. He said most industries of the river, planned to have secondary waste treatment plants either finished or under way by the end of 1972.

After that, he said, agricultural chemicals will remain the greatest problem and perhaps the toughest to solve.

The thousands of municipalities in the Mississippi Basin have spent hundreds of millions of dollars to treat the sewage they dump directly or indirectly into the river.

The Mississippi may never again be as clean as it was when Mark Twain knew it. But, with enough money spent to correct past mistakes, neither is it likely to become a sewer.

PEOPLE: Who's Dreaming?

"Oh, this has been quite an experience," said the hefty old fellow in the white beard yesterday as he packed up his big red suit for another year. Walter F. Brown, 6-feet-4 and 215 pounds under the padding, had just finished his stint as one of Macy's staff of Santa Clauses, concluding something of an innovation among the long line of St. Nick's who have done duty at New York's largest department store. Brown, an actor-staffer by profession, is black, and why not? "I grew up in Newark, N.J.," he recalled, "and when I was a boy I used to play Santa Claus in my church. I never thought it mattered if Santa was white or black. Nor, apparently, did the delighted kids who placed their orders during Brown's three-hour nightly shift with many a question—though there was one incident of note. 'This particular girl, she was about 22, came up to me,' said Brown. 'She leaned over and whispered to me, 'Santa Claus, are you really? I just have to see you.' Next thing I knew she was on my knee. Yes, it's been quite an experience.'"

Sad to relate, however, not every Santa took as prearranged a view over his ribs. In Seattle, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Democratic presidential aspirant, was doing some last-minute shopping with his 5-year-old son Peter, when, after department-store Santa's spotted "sweater" and "boots," there came Senator Jackson and his 5-year-old son. "Ho-ho-ho."

A very special Christmas gift was presented to Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau by his wife Margaret—a baby boy, the couple's first child. Spokesman Peter Roberts broke the word as follows: "The Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau are pleased to announce the birth of a son on December 25th at 9:27 p.m. at the Ottawa City Hospital. Mrs. Trudeau and the baby are both in good health. The baby weighed six pounds six ounces at birth. Trudeau thus becomes the first Canadian Prime Minister since Sir John A. Macdonald to become a father while in office; Agnes Macdonald, second wife of the PM, gave birth to a daughter on Feb. 7, 1869. Sir John was 54 at the time and his wife nearly 20 years younger. Trudeau, 52, married Margaret, 23, last March."

Appearing with Alvin for the first time on national TV, Fred E. Astaire and Frances Andrews, 11, stole the annual Christmas message show from Queen Elizabeth. The boys played a family album guessing game with their mother, readily identifying Sir Winston Churchill and the grandfather, King George V, but muffling a snip of great-grandfather George V standing on locomotive footplate in a bowl hat. A picture of "fashionable dressed women" vintage 1919 drew a "swasty" from Edward VIII, and a picture of a young George VI, wearing the uniform of Britain's three-fighting air aces, positively inspired the year-old: "It's the navy," he said, "and the navy and the RAF."

Christmas cards were out on the year for Frank Kraus, public relations officer for North Hamstead Town on Long Island, N.Y. Instead, his friends and relatives got the following message on a stationery: "In keeping with the guidelines of the Free World's Christmas program, for a more realistic Christmas, I am forced to compromise on my usual notes of good cheer and well wishes. Nevertheless, such greetings as hereby extended to you and your mother, readily identifying Sir...

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